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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY THE COURTS TO BE A LEGAL NEWSPAPER.

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SECOND EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

Secretary Belknap Unanimously Impeached by the House.

Committee Appointed to Notify the Senate.

The Testimony in Full as Read by Mr. Clymer.

Intense Interest and Excitement During the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition from the citizens of West Virginia in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, providing that the iron used in the construction of such road be of American manufacture. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. DAVIS—For the completion of the Custom House at Parkersburg, and to furnish the same. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition of the merchants and business men of Pittsburgh in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred.

Similar petitions were presented by Mr. LOGAN from business men of Peoria, and by Mr. RANDOLPH also referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of unfinished business, the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, was resumed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, who was entitled to the floor, said he was not well, and could not go on with his remarks. He therefore asked that the Pinchback matter be laid over, with the understanding that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON said he would not object, but he understood that several Senators were going away, and if they were not here to-morrow he would ask a further postponement of the matter.

The request of Mr. Edmunds was granted, and the Pinchback resolution was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar, under the Anthony rule, that all bills objected to should be passed over. Agreed to.

The joint resolution in regard to Centennial celebrations, which passed the House of Representative yesterday, was agreed to.

The following bills on the calendar were passed: Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army. Senate bill for the relief of the widow of L. B. Rossman, deceased, late Brigadier General and Brevet Major General U.S. A.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the bill for the admission of New Mexico should be the special order of Wednesday of next week, providing it did not displace any appropriation bill or the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

The Senate bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of May 28, 1866, passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the views of the minority on the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $65,000 to provide for engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents in substitution of an equal amount of fractional currency, and to provide for such redemption until the whole amount of fractional currency is redeemed. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. SAYLER, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring valid all suspended entries of public lands for which the Commissioners of the General Land Office have decided that patents shall issue, and which have been confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General, and repealing section 2,462 of the Revised Statutes. After an explanation by Mr. Sayler the bill passed.

Mr. SAYLER also reported a bill to amend section 13, of the act of March 7, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies. It adds to the original bill a provision that whenever a party holding a claim under the act shall prove that the trees planted and growing have been destroyed by the grasshoppers, the year or years in which such trees were destroyed shall not be counted as working any forfeiture of the rights and privileges conferred by the act, and the time allowed shall be extended accordingly. It also provides that the proper planting of seeds or cuttings shall be considered a compliance with the timber culture act. It also provides that it shall not be necessary a quarter of a section in one body, provided that the tracts planted, not exceeding four, shall aggregate the amount required and in the time required. After explanation by Mr. Sayler, the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. WOOD discussed at length the effect and advantage of the treaty.

At the close of Mr. Wood's speech, and without action on the bill, the committee rose and Mr. CLYMER presented a resolution of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, the minds of the House in excitement, and with unusual stillness in the House.

Mr. CLYMER rose and said: I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard the House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time. Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report:

The committee found at the very threshold of its investigation the most conclusive evidence of the malfeasance of General Wm. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they could find it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at eleven o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which, the President informed the committee, he accepted about 8 o'clock this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that said impeachment of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a report of the proceedings of the committee during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to present the same to the Senate at the proper time and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the People of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Mr. CLYMER then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative, Mr. Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness, and himself from his agitation.

The following is the testimony and accompaniments:

Tuesday, February 29, Caleb P. Marsh, of New York, appeared and testified: I am in the summer of 1870 he and his wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on their return Secretary Belknap, his wife and Mrs. Bowers came to his house for a visit. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit and perhaps feeling under obligations, witness and wife asked witness one day why he did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier, as some of them were very lucrative offices, adding that she would ask the Secretary for one. I replied that I was not acquainted; Do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind I would not let a member her, but do remember her saying something like that; that the Secretary spoke to Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to the Secretary; that a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had further asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events, I called upon Secretary Belknap at his office as near as I can remember, made application for this position on a regular printed blank, and the Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper letters of recommendation, and left me with the impression Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, Evans, S. S., was not an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as I would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, etc., if the office was changed. I said that I never would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him about it. I never had authority to rim the post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western merchants, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, promised to have him appointed, but he found, on examination, that this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a sum of $7,000 in portions of profits. He said would allow him to hold the position and continue the business, say for a period of $5,000 per year. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was drawn and executed, which is herewith submitted. During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans showed me a letter from *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced, by agreement, to $25,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say twelve months after, I sent Mrs. Belknap one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, by certificates of deposit or bank drafts or currency. Being in Washington, at the funeral, some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Belknap to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and Judge Hart may perhaps recall what followed as to the details of the conversation: I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers, to see the baby. I said to her, "This child will have a mother coming over here from a great while. She said, "Yes, the mother gave the child to me, and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for me." I said, "I suppose, then, that is a matter that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for saying it. For, as far as I knew, the father knew nothing of my making a present of money to the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. *Bowers'* that if I were to share in the profits Mr. Father it belonged to her and she would get it any way. I certainly had never had any understanding then, or subsequently, with her or him, for whom the money came it became due and I was paid, I sent one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to $6,000 per annum. *The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to the soldiers at this fort, caused by the exhorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this lessee.* To the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

The witness, in answer to questions by the committee, testified that the payments to the Secretary were sent, according to the latter's instructions, sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express Company; on one or more occasions, he thought, by certificates of deposit on the National Bank of North America in New York; and since then made to the Secretary in person, in New York; all payments but the first and last were made to the Secretary. The aggregate paid, including first and last payment, was about $25,000. Usually, no witness sent money by express, he would send the Secretary a receipt of the company, which he would retain marked "O. K," or otherwise acknowledge the receipts of the same. When he paid him in New York no receipt was necessary. Had preserved no receipts or tellers. Witness has frequently corresponded with the Secretary regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill; has written to him re rate made by Evans, such as to sell liquors, &c. Don't remember what action was taken on them.

After receiving the summons to appear before the committee, witness came to Washington, February 25th, and went to the house of Secretary Belknap, and returned next morning. I showed him the telegram the subpœna and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about my post tradership. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to you. Secretary Belknap, his money would be damaging to you. Secretary Belknap, his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general nature of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me, as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her. I dined there and spent the evening and stayed all night, retiring about twelve o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time, I was so wrought up, and had such anxiety, she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpœna and sympathizing with their condition, I didn't give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at twelve o'clock, and don't suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about nine o'clock. I came down at that time and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself nor injure him, and that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He said he did not want me to do that, but we could fix it up some other way. I said, "I think I had better leave the country." The Secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said, "If I go before the committee I will run you, for I will tell the truth." He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave, he followed and asked me into the parlor and said, "I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer." He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left and took the limited express for New York. On reaching my office I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach me by subpœna if I went to Europe. I stated the case to him. (Mr. Bartlett.) He asked if I was subpœnaed. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch a calling me to Washington. He said that if a subpœna has been duly served, they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country. I asked him how long I would have to stay. He said if the committee had leave to sit during recess, I could not come back until the present Congress expired. I then went home and found a dispatch from Mrs. Tomlinson, brother-in-law of the Secretary. Its purport was as follows: "Come without fail. Answer." I answered. "I shall come to-night, without fail." I was very glad to get it, as it gave me to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would be the ruin of the Secretary. That night, yesterday morning, at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me. I was shown to a sitting room by a servant, and about seven o'clock I lay down, being greatly fatigued, and about eight o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called to the door of the room. I told he said he had seen Blackburn, and he still thought this matter could be fixed in the same way. He asked me if I had the letter I had written to the committee on Expenditures in the War Department. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch in the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson as follows: "Come without fail. Answer," I answered. "I shall come to-night, without fail." I was very glad to get it, as it gave me to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would be the ruin of the Secretary. That night, yesterday morning, at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me. I was shown to a sitting room by a servant, and about seven o'clock I lay down, being greatly fatigued, and about eight o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called to the door of the room. I told he said he had seen Blackburn, and he still thought this matter could be fixed in the same way. He asked me if I had the letter I had written to the committee on Expenditures in the War Department. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentlemen who heard it. He said he did not like to say. I told him I was not. Mr. Blackburn but he had seen one of the committee, who expressed the opinion that the committee would invite the Secretary. He then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary, that if this thing came out it would ruin him, that his wife was in great distress, that he himself, as her brother-in-law and friend of the family, was great trouble and that if I could only say, "Drop it, Dr. Tomlinson." I have about finished my written statement, and I will read it to you." I then read it to him. He said he did not see but that it was all right, that things could be explained yet if they could prove that this money was originally sent to Evan, that it was by Mrs. Belknap to Mrs. Orvetal Belknap would be subpœnaed and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap had that it was a separate loan his, and that this money received through me he had always kept distinct from his own private affairs.

Witness next testified that he had never had any business relations of any kind or in any way whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap, or the present Mrs. Belknap, or with Secretary Belknap, except those arising from this Fort Sill tradership; never had any sum or sums of money, or any evidences of indebtedness, or securities of any kind whatever belonging to either of them, nor at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner, form or description. The present Mrs. Belknap was the only one I ever had to consult 4 m on business matters, but there were no occasions for consultation. Mrs. Belknap was more than have heretofore stated. The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the autumn of 1870, but died during the summer of 1871. In the conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap at the funeral of her sister in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her or another person at any time, it was not understood that the money I sent was to pay and was paying, was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap's deceased wife or the Secretary of War.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a statement regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War and Judge Hart, which is herewith placed. Mr. Robbins submitted statements relative thereto.

Thursday morning, March 2, Caleb P. Marsh further examined. Was cross-examined by Judge Blair.

Q. In your examination in chief, you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee. Did the Secretary desire you to go before the committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth? A. I never understood him so.

Here follows the paper marked "Exhibit A," which is the contract between Evans and Marsh.

Exhibit B—Statement of Mr. Blackburn. After the foregoing paper was read, Mr. Blackburn said: "Without desiring to express any opinion as to the truth of the conversation detailed by Marsh, as having occurred between Dr. Tomlinson and himself relative to any remarks made by me, I think it best to submit to the committee the following statement of facts, of which my colleagues of the committee have been informed, namely: On the morning of the 24th of February, 1876, I received a note from Dr. Tomlinson, which he called at my rooms and asked me to go with him to attend to some business. Not knowing what it was, to which I assented. He proceeded to the residence of General Belknap, and there informed me that he said that his sister, Mrs. Belknap, desired to see me. I requested him, his presence during the interview, to which he acquiesced, and he was present during the whole time. In this interview Mrs. Belknap said that the testimony of one Caleb P. Marsh would be before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department would tend to implicate herself in matters that would occasion criticism, but would utterly fail to show any complicity upon the part of Gen. Belknap in the matter of the Fort Sill tradership, and she stated that she thought it might be the object of investigation where the testimony did not tend to implicate the Secretary of War. I said to Mrs. Belknap that I felt assured that no member of the committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry further than to ascertain that the Secretary of War, or any subordinate of that Department, was involved, and I said further, that I would communicate the facts, as stated by her, to Messrs. Clymer and Robbins, of the committee, and I would state to them the assurance I had given her. This I did immediately do, within an hour after the interview referred to occurred, stating fully to those gentlemen all that had taken place between both the gentlemen approved what I had said and done, and thoroughly concurred with me in the purpose of prosecuting my investigation that did not promise or tend to implicate or involve the Secretary of War or his subordinate officials. This is the only assurance ever given or any conversation had by me upon this subject, either with Mrs. Belknap, Dr. Tomlinson, or with any other person whatever, at any time; nor with any other person related by blood or by marriage, in any degree, either to General Belknap, or his wife or Dr. Tomlinson."

Exhibit E—Statement of Mr. Clymer regarding Mr. Blackburn:—Mr. Clymer stated that on Thursday morning, the 25th day of February, just before the House met, Mr. Blackburn requested him to accompany him to the room of the committee, when and where he stated that he had just had an interview with the wife of the Secretary of War, at her instance, in presence of Dr. Tomlinson, her brother, and that he desired to lay the conversation between them at the interview which was in substance as he stated it. Late in the day, immediately after the House adjourned, Mr. Robbins and myself, at his request, came to the committee rooms, when Mr. Blackburn again related the substance of the interview, whereupon he was assured by Mr. Robbins and myself that we concurred with him as to the objects of the pending investigation, and that he was justified in giving assurance that no investigation would be made which did not tend to reach the Secretary of War or some of his subordinates.

Exhibit F—Statement of Mr. Robbins. Mr. Robbins deems it sufficient for him to say simply that

"On Thursday, the 24th, Mr. Blackburn communicated to Mr. Clymer and himself the fact that on that morning the wife of the Secretary of War had very unexpectedly sought an interview with him, and that such interview had taken place. His recount did to us what had passed at that interview, and he has embodied the same in a statement which accompanies the report, which statement accurately recites the matter communicated to us. The statement made by Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the committee, in reference to Mr. Blackburn's communication to us, covering the interview, is in all respects correct. We all concurred in the idea that it would be our duty to push every investigation which tended to throw light upon official conduct of the Secretary of War and his subordinates of that Department, however painful might be the performance of such duty, but if we at any time discovered evidence which involved only unofficial persons, and especially ladies, we should not feel bound to prosecute any inquiry which we could have no other result than that, for our investigation had nothing to do with private individuals but only with official."

[Exhibit G.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR—Your tender of resignation as Secretary of War, with the request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is hereby accepted, with great regret. Yours, etc.,

U. S. GRANT.

[Exhibit H.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

To Hon. H. Clymer, Chairman of Committee of Expenditures in War Department.

SIR—I have been informed that my name has been mentioned in connection with the recent charges against the Secretary of War. First, that I attempted to induce the witness, C. P. Marsh, to swear falsely, and that the Hon. J. C. Bullock, a fellow member of your committee, was a relative and would suppress the whole matter. What I intended to state is that each of the above statements is utterly and entirely false. Very respectfully,

[Signed] WM. M. TOMLINSON.

I demand, in justice to myself, as well as to Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a personal explanation.

WM. M. T.

William M. Tomlinson deposes and says that the foregoing statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed before me this 2nd of March, 1876.

[Signed.] MEISTER CLYMER, Chairman.
WM. M. TOMLINSON.

[Exhibit I.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

Mr. President—I respectfully tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance. Owing to the peculiar state of my domestic affairs, and unkindness, I am respectfully and truly yours,

[Signed.] WM. W. BELKNAP.

A true copy, F. D. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

SIR—In reply to your letter of this day's date, the President directs me to say that the hour of the acceptance of your resignation as Secretary of War, as Secretary of War, was about 10:20 o'clock this morning. A copy of the letter of resignation is inclosed. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. SNIPPEN, Secretary.

To Hon. Heister Clymer, Chairman of Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Proceedings of March 2, 1876.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment; present Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, Robbins, Bass and Danford. The Secretary of War, having been notified of the meeting, appeared, whereupon the testimony of the witness Caleb P. Marsh was taken yesterday, with several exhibits therein referred to, were read by the Chairman, the witness present. Judge Blair also present. The Secretary of War desiring to cross-examine him, and wishing time to improve counsel, the committee took a recess when it would adjourn it would be until 3 P. M., today. The Chairman was directed to ask leave of the House for the committee to sit during the sessions thereof. Adjourned.

Same day, 3 P. M.—Committee met, all members present, General Belknap appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Blair. The testimony, exhibits and statements taken before the committee were fully read by the Chairman. Judge Blair proceeded to cross-examine him, and wishing further

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR is a distinguished agriculturist. He even farms out the floor of the House.

THE New York *Express* has undergone a change of management, and it is understood that it will in future be conducted in the interest of Tammany Hall. Heretofore the weakness of the *Express* has been partially redeemed by its good intentions.

THE annual meeting of the "National Union of Andersonville Survivors" will be held in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 12th of next April. We suggest that a special invitation be extended to BEN HILL to officiate as orator of the interesting occasion.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has reversed the decision of the Collector at New York in assessing duty at the rate of forty five per cent. *ad valorem* on imported steel in sheets, and directs the assessment of duty at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times is a generally prevalent disposition to pay off mortgages. For a considerable period, according to our various exchanges, this process of liquidation has been going on, notwithstanding the complaints about hard times, there seldom being a month where the cancelled loans do not exceed new loans granted. These are welcome omens.

"BABCOCK was serenaded on Monday night in Washington. The affair was gotten up by Shepherd, who doubtless paid the bill."—*Post.*

BABCOCK was *not* serenaded, and hence there was no bill to pay. There is a precept in the Decalogue about bearing false witness which we commend to the serious consideration of our contemporary.

THE Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature, we are informed, are about to issue an address urging the National Republican Convention to nominate Secretary BRISTOW for the Presidency. Our friends down there should go slow. It is yet a little doubtful whether the country can afford to give Kentucky domination over it simply because one of her office holders did not commit perjury, but carried out the President's orders.

GOVERNOR BAGLEY, of Michigan, appeals to every citizen of that State who owns a piece of ground, to plant a tree on the 15th of April, this centennial year. It is a good suggestion, and might be adopted, not only in Michigan, but throughout the whole country, and a memorial tree planted by every American citizen owning a patch of American soil. A correspondent of the New York *Times* suggests that the day be April 19, that being the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution. It is to be hoped the suggestion may take root.

THE pending election in Connecticut is mainly for the Legislature. Three and perhaps four tickets, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Greenback, will be before the people, and the Legislature will be very likely to elect State officers, and will, in any case, elect a United States Senator. The present Republican ticket, even if not elected, will command universal respect, and will be very likely to succeed at the new election in the autumn, when the Democratic party will have to make up a new ticket, and can find few names so strong as Governor INGERSOLL'S. The Republican State Committee is composed of some of the most energetic men in the State, and there is a general determination to make the canvass as sharp and aggressive as possible.

A CONVENTION of some importance, composed of the manufacturers of the West, will be held in Chicago on the 19th of next September, for an interchange of ideas and sentiments and comparison of processes, results, etc., in connection with all branches of manufacture in the entire West. The importance to the manufacturing interests of that section of such a convention needs no comment. The vital points in respect to local interests of each city in the West, detailed knowledge of home and foreign markets, products, capital invested and causes of bankruptcy, with a variety of other interesting features, will be considered and laid before the convention, together with questions of cheap transportation, reduction of railroad freight tariffs and taxation, and other matters of kindred interest.

THERE is, undoubtedly, another side to BECHER'S rhetorical vociferations for men or angels to testify against him, but even assuming all that BOWEN said in his recent statement to be true, the latter has, by his course in the matter, proved himself to be a man utterly without principle. If, as he declares, he knew years ago all about BECHER'S gross immorality, how could he, during all that time, have kept him at the helm of the *Independent*, and then in the tripartite agreement by which a clean bill of character? On his own showing, he for years kept at the head of his religious journal one of the most consummate hypocrites that ever desecrated a pulpit. Moreover, any man who persists in hiding the knowledge which BOWEN professes to have of BECHER'S guilt, is no better than the latter, if he is guilty.

THE current number of the *International Review* has a paper on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," in which the writer suggests that previous to the resumption of specie payments in this country the weight of the gold dollar should be reduced to that of the French five-franc piece of gold, worth 96½ cents of our money, which would bring our metallic currency into accord with that of France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy. He thinks this might be done during the present session of Congress. It will be remembered that Senator SHERMAN has proposed a measure looking to the assimilation of our currency with that of England. It is, however, commonly thought by political economists that more would be gained in the way of a common value of coinage between nations by adopting the French franc as the standard.

AUSTRIA is strongly Catholic, but the Government of that country is gradually coming up to the same church policy which gives the Pope so much trouble in Switzerland, Germany and Italy. A law on monastic institutions has just been adopted in the House of Peers, which establishes the right of the State to carry out a regular inspection and visitation of the cloisters. It also makes the acquisition of landed property by religious orders dependent on the permission of the Minister for Public Worship. Another provision of the bill restricts the intercourse of the religious orders with foreign superiors who assert for themselves universal dominion. The measure will be likely to prove a great curb on monasticism. It seems, however, to be the Pope's present policy to isolate Prussia in the church policy. He therefore closes his eyes for the moment against what is going on at Vienna and in Southern Germany, in order to concentrate all the energy of the Romanist party upon an attack against Northern Germany. But we suspect BISMARCK is not greatly flurried.

THE Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* relates a curious story of a novel method invented by "Fort Pillow" FORREST to re-enslave colored men and reduce the Republican vote in the South. He has, it appears, bought an island in the Mississippi river, known as President's Island, containing about 6,000 acres, and situated some five or six miles below Memphis, and has made a contract with the city for the labor of the city convicts, payat the rate of ten cents for each day's work. Under the operation of this contract the magisterial machinery in Memphis is run with an astonishing high pressure, and negroes are arrested very promptly upon the most ridiculous pretexts. When once brought before the courts they are sentenced six months in almost every case, and are immediately sent to President's Island, where they are employed by FORREST in cutting the timber with which the island is densely covered. This, of course, is an exceedingly satisfactory arrangement for all concerned, except the victims. FORREST makes a good thing of it, the city is relieved not only of its criminals and paupers, but also of a large percentage of Republican voters who are neither criminals nor paupers, and at the same time, the convictions being very numerous, a considerable amount of money is paid into the city treasury. Doubtless FORREST treats his "laborers" decently and humanely. The history of the infernal massacre of colored troops at Fort Pillow should be a sufficient guaranty of that!

BOTH the Senate and House committees have voted to admit New Mexico as a State of the Union. We hope the project will be defeated when it comes up in open session. That Territory is not prepared to assume, with a prospect of benefit to its own citizens, and advantage to the nation, this new relation to the Government. The New York *Post* prints an important and interesting letter on this subject, written by a clergyman who is now, and has been long a resident of Santa Fe. He shows that from twenty to thirty thousand Indians are included in its estimated one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, the remainder being divided between Mexicans and Americans. Under the latter term are comprised all Europeans and natives of the United States not of Spanish descent. They number only a few thousands. The Mexicans are in a great majority. A few of these are people of pure Spanish blood. The rest are of mixed races. Peons and Indians have left their joint offspring the most numerous inhabitants of the region. Nearly all the natives of New Mexico are Roman Catholics. The masses are deplorably ignorant. The Roman Catholic authorities abhor the idea of education for the common people. Schools and churches have not yet been employed to enlighten the masses. According to the report made in 1874 by Hon. W. G. RITCH, Secretary of the Territory, to the Commissioner of Education, there were but six thousand four hundred and eight children in the schools of the Territory, public and private. If, as is claimed, the population was one hundred and forty thousand souls, doubtless three-fifths of these were children. Subtracting from the aggregate of eighty-four thousand children the eighteen thousand that have red faces, there remain sixty-six thousand, less than one-tenth of whom attended school. "Knowledge is power." In the same sense it is wealth. The converse is also true. Ignorance is poverty. The assessment of real and personal property in the Territory for the year 1874 returned seven millions six hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars as the valuation of New Mexico. When Colorado had a population of thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-four souls, before any railroad had reached that Territory, its valuation amounted to sixteen millions of dollars. He cites, as additional reasons why the Territory should so remain for a number of years to come, the fact that under Territorial government there is progress. The officers appointed by the United States Government to administer the affairs of the Territory have generally been promoters of wise reforms, and the claims that a change in administration of affairs by the Roman Catholic clergy there would be ruinous retrogression. He says:

"I put the fact in plain words. State government would be, for some time to come, government by the church. Nearly all the intelligent gentlemen here with whom I have conversed admit this, and dread the idea of such a change as certain members of Congress are trying to effect. I call upon every Protestant who can do aught, in Congress or out of it, to prevent the passage of so baneful a law, to oppose at once, most strenuously, an effort to make New Mexico a State."

Those members of Congress who are in favor of the admission plan would do well to give these arguments careful consideration.

THE heart-sickening developments yesterday brought to light concerning Secretary BELKNAP'S corrupt practices in the administration of his office, fell upon the people like a revelation from the abyss. What extenuating circumstances, if any, there may be connected with the case, are yet to be shown; but nothing, except the sackcloth and ashes of unfeigned, lifelong repentance, can atone his guiltiness in the minds of those who have trusted and honored him so well. We have no maudlin sympathy to waste upon him, any more than on any other wrong-doer. In our view, indeed, his exalted official position as a member of the National Republican Administration during his hidden courses does but serve to intensify the grievousness of his offense, and grievously should he be made to answer it. Whatever evidences may hereafter be adduced in mitigation of his crime, the vital fact that he has shamefully abused and betrayed the confidence which the President, his brother Cabinet officers and the people of the country reposed in him, remains. But all considerations, except those of inflexible justice, should be rigorously put aside. Let him have a fair, unprejudiced trial on the charges of which he stands impeached, and suffer his deserts accordingly. The plain, earnest, patriotic people who preserved the country in its time of peril, and who constitute the bulk of the Republican party now, do not propose to permit public justice in sions with they helped to secure and strengthen, or the great party of Liberty and Progress which sprang from their loins, to be overturned or dragged in the mire, if they can prevent it. And they can prevent it, and *will*. This centennial year s to witness the victorious uprising of the popular conscience against political corruption, in all its forms, just as the year 1861 witnessed the moral uprising of the people against the horrible despotism of slavery. Let every public servant, whether of high or low degree, take good heed. Moreover, any man who persists in hiding the knowledge which BOWEN professes to have of BECHER'S guilt, is no better than the latter, if he is guilty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The anxieties of the peach people in Delaware are still budding, and so are the peaches.

A member of the Cabinet says the President has a good deal of horse sense. Mrs. Grant is a *mutter*.

Crooked cotton, now. English advices promise scandalous developments in the Liverpool trade.

Servia is the only European State free from debt, and that is a principality rather than a nationality.

Hayti has just erected a noble edifice in Port au Prince to the memory of its emancipators from French rule.

Bad. Sunday schools in New York are declared to be degenerating into flirting schools, and even worse.

Piteous. A New York pawnbroker reports having taken in two hundred and twenty family Bibles last month.

Floral miscegenation. In Los Angeles, California, a sprig of geranium, grafted on a tomato vine, is blooming finely.

A weekly journal laments the "decay of minor poetry." Decay, indeed! The major part of our current poetry is minor.

The rebel General Pillow nightly wets his bolster with tears, and wishes that he were dead. Judas' method is still open to him.

There is a terrible complaint about the foul air in the National Capitol. It is probably caused by the incessant gas leakage of Cox and Hill.

The semi-annual interest on the 10-40 five per cent. bonds of the United States became payable yesterday at all the United States sub-treasuries.

The difference. Chicago has 400,000 inhabitants, and London has 4,000,000. Yet the former city pays two-thirds as much for its gas as the latter.

Five new steamships, of three thousand tons each, are shortly to be built for a new steamship company line between New York and San Francisco.

There is talk of erecting an Italian Protestant church in New York city. If carried out, it will be the first edifice of its kind in the United States.

Chaos was Cosmos as compared with the present condition of the Democratic party. The Eastern and Western factions are:

"Mad as the sea and wind, when both contend
Which is the mightier."

A North Carolina editor satirically speaks of "quadrupedal men and bipedal swine." He should instal his horse in the sanctum, and himself seek the sty.

The shipments of produce from New York for the week ending Wednesday amounted to $4,498,987, against $3,469,070 for the corresponding week last year.

The Indian *Herald*, published at the Osage Agency, Indian Territory, sails under a banner with the hair-raising device, "Positively no subscriptions received."

A Connecticut paper mill company came into possession of fifty million dollars a few days ago. It was in the shape of cancelled United States bonds, to be ground up.

So far from being a new malady, diphtheria is one of the oldest diseases known, having been described by Hippocrates, and subsequently by Aretæus, in the first century.

The beginning. There is loading at Philadelphia the ship Galatea, for Rio, with twelve American locomotives as part of her cargo, carrying other manufactures with them.

Hundreds of ablebodied seamen, unable to find employment in New York city, are leaving for Europe on vessels which have been lying up on this side through the winter.

The total number of vessels arriving at Philadelphia last month was 385, against 225 for the corresponding month last year. The commerce of that port is increasing swimmingly.

Within the past two weeks nearly half a million young trout have been put into Lake George, New York. By George, what delicious breakfasts will presently await the summer guests!

The cause of Speaker Kerr's ill-health is said to be that his stomach does not assimilate but acidulates his food, and becomes a vat instead of a machine. His party suffers from a similar ailment.

There is an epidemic among the feline race in New York and New Jersey. The pussies lose their appetite, flesh and strength, until sible scarcely to move. It is probably a kind of cat-tarrh.

Col. Bachelder, who was engaged by the Engineers' Department to illustrate six phases of the battle of Gettysburg on the Government maps representing that battle field, and to locate the position of the troops thereon, has completed his work.

The forelooking New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks Shakespeare predicted the present financial stringency, and the revival accompanying it when he wrote:

"Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But moody, and dull melancholy?"

Important legislation. A bill is before Congress directing the Secretary of War "to correct the entry made as to the cause of the discharge" of private Chaney J. Poore from the First New York Light Artillery, so as to show that the cause was "phlebitis" instead of "diabetes."

The wisest man can ask no more of Fate
Than to be simple, honest, manly, true,
Safe from the many, honored by the few,
Nothing to count in world, or church or State,
But inwardly in secret to be great:
To feel mysterious Nature ever new,
To touch, if not to grasp, her endless clew,
And learn by each discovery how to wait.

PERSONAL.

Major Merrill, who did good service in suppressing the Ku-Klux of South Carolina in 1872, and the White League at Stevenport, La., in 1875, has been detailed by the Secretary of War as Inspector of the Department exhibition at the Centennial show.

A Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Vermillion county, Indiana, is the mother of three bouncing boys, who came to town on Saturday ago. There wouldn't be much in this if it were not for the fact that the mother is a sprightly young thing of seventy-five butterfly summers.

Two Philadelphia railway superintendents had engaged in a considerable discussion in relation to the rules and regulations governing the movements of trains until late on Saturday evening. One is said to have entered the office and found the other busily at work. "Mr. Jones," said he, "what is the Third Commandment?" "Eastward-bound trains have the right to the track twenty-five minutes over westward-bound trains," replied Mr. Jones.

The longevity of claims against the Government is illustrated by one of the late Jonathan Skinner for the destruction of his dwelling house and other property at Springfield, New Jersey, by the British troops, "while in the actual military possession of the United States," during the Revolutionary war. A bill has been introduced in Congress which directs the payment of $1,285 44 in satisfaction of the demand of Serepta Cleveland and the other heirs of Mr. Skinner. Fortunately for the Treasury, if the bill should pass, the claim is to be paid without interest.

A teacher in a Boston Sunday school was last Sunday explaining to his class of boys the meaning of "Jacob's ladder," when one of she number, more inquisitive that attentive, inquired: "If the angels had wings, what was the need of a ladder for them?" This was a poser, and while he was meditating a reply and unable to answer, another boy exclaimed—"I'll bet I can tell what they used the ladder for." "Out with it, then," said the teacher. "Oh, I guess they were molting." The teacher did not dispute him. Another teacher asked a boy' "Who was the first man?" "George Washington," was the reply." What makes you think so?" "Father says he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." "That only means that he was the leading man in this country; but there were millions of men before this country was known. Adam was the first man." "Perhaps he was, if you count foreigners," was the reply of young America.

A Runaway Captured.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CORRY, March 1, 1876.

John Galey, the oil producer, who absconded from the vicinity of Millerstown last week, with fifty thousand dollars belonging to Mr. Parsons and another party, was arrested on Tuesday night at Olean, New York. The parties making the arrest conveyed him as rapidly as possible to Smethport, in McKean county, that being the nearest point in the State of Pennsylvania. They had no requisition from the Governor of the State of New York, and anticipated some trouble should they attempt to return by way of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. DOT.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The City by the Lake—Its Business and its Business Men—A Model Mercantile Establishment—The Ice Crop—Musical.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 1, 1876.

This beautiful town, on the main line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and the terminus of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, is pleasantly located at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake. This charming lake is the most pleasant of summer resorts, and especially sought by many of the wealthy and refined citizens of Pittsburgh, some of whom have handsome villas erected on its shores which they occupy during the warm season. Jamestown has several important and extensive manufacturing establishments, including two piano manufactories, besides the piano and organ warerooms of C. A. Brown & Bro., who lead the trade in their line in this section, and whose pianos are justly celebrated for their elastic touch, singing quality, delicacy and power of tone and great durability.

Many handsome and costly residences adorn the suburbs, and there are a large number of fine brick blocks on the principal business streets. There are two daily and three weekly papers published here, and the place bears striking evidence of prosperity, wealth and thrift. Its leading business men are remarkable for their energy and enterprise.

A MODEL MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT.

Prominent among the business houses here is the Peoples' Store, the magnificent dry goods emporium, on Main street, of which Mr. De Forest Weld is proprietor. Mr. Weld is a gentleman of pleasing address, is in the prime of life, has a fine open countenance with marked intelligence, and is a thorough business man, of great executive ability, with a high-toned sense of honor in all his business transactions. By close application to business and shrewed management, with strict integrity in all his dealing, he has built up his present extensive trade, which is not equalled outside, and only excelled in the largest metropolitan centers. Some idea of the magnitude of the business he transacts may be gleaned from the fact that his purchases reach the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually.

The secret of successful trade is, first, in buying. This Mr. Weld always does from first hands—the manufacturer or the importer—thus avoiding the commissions to jobbers and wholesale dealers. His sales are with the people direct. They buy for cash, and he is enabled to give them great bargains by selling lower than the market, and still making a fair margin on the saving of commissions to middle men. The amount of business done in the store necessitates keeping several dozen clerks, who are constantly employed, as customers, at the People's Store, come for many miles in every direction.

He is now opening his large and magnificent new spring stock, of the latest styles, imported and manufactured for this season, which he bought in large lots, to close, at fully thirty per cent. below cost of importation or manufacture, and politely showed your correspondent the splendid and tempting array of beautiful and choice goods for his inauguration sale of the centennial year. The superb display of fancy and black and white striped and chequed silks are marked at fifty, seventy-five cents and a dollar a yard, which are sold elsewhere at from a dollar to a dollar and a half a yard. A most elegant lot of American "centennial" brown striped silks at seventy-five cents, which cost a dollar and fifty cents to manufacture. Some very beautiful colored gros-grain silks, splendid colors for day and evening wear, at a dollar and a quarter, are also extra quality colored gros-grain silks, all colors, including the most desirable shades, at a dollar and fifty cents, sold anywhere else at two dollars a yard. Also, extra superfine quality satin or cachemire finished black gros-grain silks at a dollar and a quarter and upward. A full line of heavy black gros-grain silks at unexampled low prices, from eighty-five cents to three dollars a yard, all from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a yard under the market. Some magnificent goods in this line marked two dollars and a quarter are sold elsewhere at three dollars. These are bargains in silks such as have been unknown since gold prices in 1861, and no one wishing to purchase should neglect this opportunity. Mr. Weld mails samples free to any address in the Union, upon receipt of request.

In variety and splendor beyond precedent are the foreign and American dress goods, which he recently purchased for cash, during the late commercial depression, and is now offering at fabulously low prices. There are dress goods at eight cents, cost double the money to import; printed dress goods at ten cents, cost eighteen to manufacture; fine quality alpacas, elegant spring shades, at twenty cents, worth thirty; crown poplins at two shillings, worth three; English cashmeres at twenty-five, in all the rich spring shades, recent price forty cents; splendid French roil poplins, all silk and wool, at forty cents, cost sixty-five to import; camel hair suitings, etc., at prime goods, at prices unknown in any former season.

We took a fancy to a very pretty piece of delaine, marked ten cents a yard, and bought a dress pattern; after leaving the store cut off a small sample and asked a rival dry goods merchant if he could match it and what it was worth? He said he had none of the kind, but it was worth about twenty-five cents a yard. If Mr. Weld should see this letter he will know what his rival's opinions are, unbiased, in reference to his goods and prices.

The most popular brands of brown shirtings and sheetings are selling at Mr. Weld's at less than ever before, the price, ranging from four and a half to nine cents a yard. Fine bleached are marked from five to ten cents. These are fully three to nine cents a yard under the market, and less than gold prices before the war. Wamsutta and New York mills bleached cotton at twelve and a half cents. Now is the time to buy, as manufacturers cannot produce these goods long at a loss. Prints and cambrics he is offering at less than the cost of manufacture. Just imagine remnant prints in packages at twenty-five cents a pound; remnant fast colors at four cents a yard; standard prints, full pieces, at five cents, and cambrics at six and a half cents, which cost a shilling to manufacture. House-keeping goods in every variety; ladies' kid gloves at sixty-five cents, which cost a dollar and a half to import; neckties and silk handkerchiefs, spring novelties, from fifteen cents to a dollar, half former prices; and articles of hosiery equally desirable in quality, variety and price.

Less than gold prices of fifteen years ago, Mr. De Forest Weld is now asking for the largest and best assortment of carpets outside of New York, and of the newest styles. He has common carpets from twenty to thirty-five cents; wool and worsted ingrain from forty cents to sixty-five; new choice and handsome styles of tapestry at eighty-five, and the best tapestry for a dollar a yard. A full line of American and English Brussels, embracing all the new and elegant Turkish, Prussian and Moquette styles, at a dollar and upwards.

Of course it is a good thing to buy stock cheap, but to make money it must be resold rapidly, and thus by keeping a large body of goods constantly moving on a small margin, Mr. Weld realizes handsome profits on the aggregate of his immense amount of business. He advertises literally four and six columns of matter in the local papers. He tells the public what inducements he has to offer, keeps a full line of choice stocks, sells always below the market, and has fifty thousand customers, many of whom travel fifty miles and more to trade with him. No customer ever leaves his store dissatisfied; Mr. Weld has attained success; he has done more—deserved it.

THE CRYSTAL ICE

of Lake Chautauqua, which is used by thousands of the readers of the COMMERCIAL, in the warm season, has been stored in abundant quantity this season, although, of course, it is not so thick as last year's crop. Five steamers for passenger traffic, besides several small steam yacnts, will be on the lake this summer. The May Martin is now getting in her boilers.

MUSICAL.

The Philharmonic Society are now rehearsing the operatta of Beishazar. They gave the opera of Esther for two nights during the winter, with much credit to themselves, to full houses at the Opera House. Jamestown has considerable fine musical talent, and many of the leading citizens are desirous of establishing a conservatory of music here. DOT.

OHIO NEWS.

It is reported that a company is organizing in Springfield for the Black Hills.

The baggage of the Kit Karson troupe was seized for debt, at Youngstown.

Mrs. George Fletcher hung herself at Zanesville, on the night of the 28th ult. Cause, her husband refused to buy her some whisky.

In Noble county the ground, during the warm spell, was "literally" covered with live grasshoppers.

The people of Ottawa and of Putnam county are to have a grand Centennial Fourth of July celebration.

Gordon & Co.'s hardware store, in Antwerp, Paulding county, was burglarized Saturday night. The thieves got $4,000.

Reports from Athens county say that the fruit crop has been somewhat injured in that section, but there will be an abundance of all kinds left.

The undertow of public sentiment in this part of the State is strongly and unmistakably for Blaine. The soldiers like him for his amnesty speech. The business men like him because he is a man of affairs, who knows something about business himself, and has thoroughly sound and reliable ideas on the duty of parties and the Government towards industrial and commercial interests. The New England blood of the Western Reserve warms toward Mr. Blaine because he is alert, clear-headed, ready in all emergencies, experienced in public affairs, and honest above the whisper of reproach. We state this simply as an obvious fact. The political significance of it may be more or less. Northern Ohio will undoubtedly be true to Hayes as long as he has a reasonable chance; after that, if such a time comes, there will be a break in the direction of Blaine.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact the early stages of disease. They are, however, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evils. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evenuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters, which also rectify weaknesss or irregularity of the bladder or kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of its disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the head to the end. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm can be had of your druggist; ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. E. F. Kunkel, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1876 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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IT WILL PAY YOU WELL,

When you wish to purchase

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To try the Tailoring Establishment of

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Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

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No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOW PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., JANUARY 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

30,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
85,600 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron Dex I Beams.
165,600 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
20,000 lbs. of T Iron from 2½-inch x 2½-inch to 3½-inch x 3½-inch.
56,000 lbs. of Round Iron from ⅝-inch to 2¼-inch diameter.
28,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength indicated in the published charts of the manufacturers.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, fully refined, and to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a tensile strain of 22,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, welding, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

Specimens of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLADLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha river, at Brownstown, will be received until noon of MARCH 6, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 89 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 27TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Dam, and for the completion of a Masonry Lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, in Marion county, West Va., and 85 miles below Morgantown.

Approximate quantity of masonry 5,000 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application at this office.

Requests for blank forms should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876 (either separately or combined), for the Construction and Equipment of its line of road between Martha's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof; also, for Railway Materials.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of Peter, Caughey & Co., to D. T. Watson, in Common Pleas, No. 1, No. 437 June Term, 1875.

And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, Assignee of the firm of Peter, Caughey & Co., and William Hart and C. F. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is ordered to be filed, and confirmed nisi. And the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the same by publication in the Pittsburg Commercial and Evening Telegraph, for the next three weeks. And, unless cause be shown to the contrary on MARCH 8, A. D. 1876, exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

By the Court,
B. F. REMER,
Prothonotary.

Attest:

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ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
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THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should write us without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

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N. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. DEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.

Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

NEW

At S

WILLI

Nos. 165,

With many thanks to our numerous friends ersase, showing the extra endeavors made by our patrons. We are pleased to announce still pleasure of exhibiting so complete and varied own importations of DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

With pleasure we announce to our patrons
a reduction on all new importations of Black
Cashmere of FIVE CENTS per yard, and
have now a full line of numbers lowest to
finest qualities, at the NEW LOW PRICES.
A special bargain opened to-day in

Biarritz Cloths.

All grades and qualities in

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

At our usual low prices. Our first and sec
ond invoices of

Colored Dress Silks

Having met such a ready and rapid sale, we
are now in receipt of our THIRD direct
from Lyons. All the very latest and most
fashionable shades at a special bargain.

Black Dress Silks,

All qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES.
A very choice assortment of new desirable

Spring Dress Goods,

from 12½c upward.
On each counter may be found some

Special Bargains

IN

Choice Dress Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of

LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND

CASHMERES,

IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.

These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on cost to manufacture. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS

Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice

Black Silk Suits,

Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS

VERY COMPLETE.

Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,

115 and 117

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

The Newest Style!

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1876.

The local money market is quiet and rates are unchanged. Transactions between the banks in exchange are good on par and no surplus of currency or Eastern funds is reported. In local stocks we have to report a sale of Valley 7-30's at 99¼; incomes at 57; C. and St. L. 7's at 84.

The *Banker's Magazine* calls attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois which takes the ground that where a depositor draws his check on a banker, who has funds to an amount equal to or greater than the check, it operates to transfer the sum named to the payee, who may sue for and recover the amount from the bank; and that a transfer of the check delivers with it to each successive holder the title to the amount named in it. After the check has been passed to the hands of a *bona fide* holder it is not in the power of the drawer to countermand the order of payment.

The Supreme Court of Iowa had previously taken the same ground, the leading case in that State on the subject being that of Roberts *vs.* Austin, Corbin & Co., 29 Iowa, page 315.

So far as these two States are concerned the question is settled, that the drawing a check is an appropriation of the funds named, to the payee, and that the payee may maintain an action in his own name against the bank having funds.

This is not the law of this State, as we understand it, although we find a case reported in Philadelphia, that of Stein *vs.* Mechanic National Bank, in which it is held that "the relation between the drawer and the bank upon which it was drawn was the relation existing between debtor and debtor, and not that between agent and principal; and that a check drawn upon money in bank was an assignment of so much money, and as such, when passed to the order of the party to whom it was drawn, the party holding it possessed the title to it, and all rights vested in the drawer of the check were vested in him, and his instructions, and not those of the drawer of the check, were to be regarded by the bank."

In commenting on this latter decision, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "This is not in accordance with what we understand to be the law of checks. "A check clearly differs from a bill of exchange or note in its payment may be countermanded by the drawer before it is accepted or paid by the bank."—Story on Prom. Notes, sec. 488; Dykers *vs.* Townsh. Man. Bk., 11 Paige, 612; Purchase *vs.* Mowson, 6 Duer, 387; Lovett *vs.* Cornwell, 8 Barb., 362; S. C., 1 Hall, 56; Jacks *vs.* Danin, 3 Smith, 557.

And further: "The death or insolvency of the drawer is in the nature of a countermand of payment and the bank ought not to pay."—Vernon *vs.* Hankey, 2 Tenn., 113; Ex parte Bounsee, 2 Man & S., 479; Udal *vs.* Walton, 1 & W., 394; Hammersly *vs.* Barclay, 3 Yes., 323; Matthew *vs.* Sherwell, 2 Taunt., 429.

But if the bank pays without notice of the death it is a good payment.—Tate *vs.* Hilbert, 2 Ves., Jr., 118.

It never was held before, anywhere, that the delivery of a check to the payee was an absolute assignment to him of the money in the bank against which it is drawn. Any intelligent reader can see that if this is true, then the holder of the check acquires a title to that identical money, and any payment of it to another party is a misappropriation. Jones has funds in bank; he draws a check for the amount and gives it to A; a day after he draws another check for the same amount and gives it to B; if the latter is protected first it is properly and legally paid, giving A to go back on the drawer or whistle his money; then what becomes of the statement that the first check was an assignment "of that specific money, vesting the title to it in the holder of the check?" If he has a "title" to it he can recover it, though it was paid to another man. The issue of a second check for the same amount to be presented first, is a lie—a countermand of the first order, showing that Jones has full and complete control over the money until a check has been certified or paid by the bank.

To this we would add the following quotation from New York Court of Appeals—12 Jerden, page 412—in the case of Chapman *vs.* White, where the Court says "The bill of exchange or check before acceptance does not operate as an assignment of the funds of the drawer in the hands of the drawee, nor create any title thereon. The drawer owes *no duty* to the holder until the check is accepted."

We doubt whether the Supreme Court of this State will sustain the Philadelphia decision. Our opinion is that the decision of the case is clearly expressed in the decision in the case of Chapman *vs.* White given above. The question is important one and will doubtless now be thoroughly discussed, as we have such conflicting decisions. The weight of judicial authority is in favor of the New York ruling, and against the Iowa and Illinois courts. We believe that the two last named are the only Supreme Courts that have held clearly to the doctrine as expressed in the case of the Union National Bank *vs.* Chapman.

The following table shows the prices of Gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 2 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
6's 1881, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
6's, 1881, registered	....	....	....	....	118
6's, 1885	118	....	....	....	118½
6's, 1885, new	118½	....	....	....	118½
6's, 1887, registered	121⅝	....	....	....	121⅝
6's, 1887	121⅝	....	....	....	121⅝
6's, 1888	123⅛	....	....	....	123⅛
10's, coupons	118½	....	....	....	119
5's, coupons	119	....	....	....	119
Currency 6's	122	....	....	....	122
Pacific 6's of 1881	120	....	....	....	120
Central Pacific bonds	103½	....	....	....	103½
Union Pacific stock	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Union Pacific land grants	103	....	....	....	103
Union Pacific sinking funds	107	....	....	....	107
Central Pacific stock	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	17	....	....	....	17
Quicksilver preferred	34	....	....	....	34
New York Central	116	116	115¾	116	116
Erie	19	....	19	....	19
Michigan Central	60	59¾	60¾	61	61
Michigan Southern	60¾	60¾	61⅜	61¼	61¼
Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	101
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93¼	....	93¾	....	93¾
Chicago & Northwest	42¼	....	42¼	....	42¼
Do. preferred	68¾	....	68¾	....	68¾
Rock Island	93	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	42¾	....	42¾	....	42¾
Do. preferred	70¾	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	134	....	134	....	134
Pittsburgh & Cleveland	87	....	....	....	....
Toledo & Wabash	25¾	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	45	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	102¾	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute	5	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	19	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Alton	101	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	107	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	....	....	....	....
Indiana Central	43	....	....	....	....
Hunting'n & Quy'n	11¾	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Lack.	117¾	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & P. Tel.	17¾	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific stock	69¾	....	....	....	....
Central Pac. bonds	103½	....	....	....	....
Union Pac. bonds	105¾	....	....	....	....
Do. land grants	103	....	....	....	....
Do. sinking funds	107	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	7½	....	....	....	....
Panama	135½	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	12	....	....	....	....

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅝	New 5's	....
5's, 1885	....	10-40's, registered	....
5's, 1865, new	119½	10-40's coupons	119
5's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	127
5's, 1868	....		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, old	37		

LONDON, March 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 4 1-16; for account 94 7-16. United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 106; Erie 16; preferred 31¾.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes 60 francs 62½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States bonds—new 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling 5.06@5.06½.

MONEY.

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $321,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $774,600. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling steady at 486@486¼.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 114⅝ and closing at 114¾. Carrying rates 2 to 4¾ per cent. Specie shipments to-day $850,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and higher. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. At the Stock Exchange there was a marked decrease in the volume of business and a entire absence of that excitement which characterized the market yesterday. Lake Shore and Western Union were strong and higher. The weakest fluctuation was in Union Pacific, which fell off from 70 to 68, and afterward recovered to 69¼@69⅞. Lake Shore rose from 61¾ to 62¾. Illinois Central to 93¾. Northwestern to 42¾ and Erie to 17¾. Western Union ranged between 69¾ and 70. Central Pacific Mail between 25¾ and 26¼. Other changes were slight. Rock Island earnings for February show an increase of about $35,000, and those of Northwestern $175,000. Transactions 198,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 60,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 20,000 Erie and 32,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

U. S. Telegraph	69¾	Toledo & Wabash	25¾
Pacific Mail	26¼	Do. preferred	45
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo Express	87	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	69	Do. preferred	19
U. S. Express	73¼	Chicago & Alton	101
New York Central	115¾	Do. preferred	107
Erie	17¾	Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Do. preferred	32	Indiana Central	43
Mich. Central	60¾	Hunting'n & Quy'n	11¾
Harlem	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¼
Do. preferred	134	Delaware & Lack.	117¾
Lake Shore	61¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	17¾
Illinois Central	102	Union Pacific stock	69¾
Clev. & Pitts	93¾	Central Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	68¾	Do. land grants	103
C. J. Central	107	Do. sinking funds	107
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	7½
St. Paul	42¾	Panama	135¾
Do. preferred	70¾	Missouri Pacific	12

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅜	New 5's	....
5's, 1885	....	10-40's, registered	....
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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.

The market since our last has presented nothing either new or important. Trade is moving along slowly. Dealers as a general thing are confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants. So far as values are concerned we have but few changes to note. Produce is coming in pretty freely. Prices for most articles have been well maintained. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. Freights, however, are not as plenty as we would like to see, though it must be taken into consideration that the winter has been an open one and freights have not had time to accumulate. The coal trade on this water was a small one. Coal owners are not very anxious about shipping. The prices ruling in the Western and Southern markets are not what they ought to be.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,465	Apples, bbls	319
Corn, bush	469	Wheat, bush	1,200
Barley, bush	4,950	Rye, bush	1,993
Oats, bush	4,945	Butter, pkgs	163
Beans, bbls	20	Potatoes, bush	1,302
Hay, bales	46		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market was a quiet one, and sales were only on a moderate scale. Buyers of round lots prefer waiting and taking their chances. The receipts are slowly on the increase. The current rates are as follows: We quote Michigan white $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 38; Northwestern do $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality; a little sale has been done in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 30@1 33. Corn is displaying somewhat increased activity, while unchanged in value. Receipts are only moderate. We quote car yellow ear corn at 56c; ¾ car do, 59c; ¾ car do, 48c; 3 cars Nebraska choice 55c. We quote new shelled at 49@50c for good yellow; prime Kansas do 50@52c; new car 48@50 for yellow; 48@49c for high mixed; 45@47c for low mixed; 45@47c for mixed. Oats were rather quiet with receipts increasing. The market is quotably unchanged and steady; 1 car Indiana white sold at 42c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is rather stagnant and decidedly lower; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@95c. Rye continues quiet and steady at 80@83c ₱ bushel. Jobbing lots were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Dealers report a reasonably active market, particularly for favorite brands. The leading houses contain a fair supply. Several hundred barrels have changed hands since our last issue. The rates current for the wholesale trade of our local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat do $7 25@7 50; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Gudgeon brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted active at $6 00@8 25; Minnesota $8 50@9 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is quoted active at $6 00@8 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen; in 12 ₱ packages, $7 00 ₱ dozen; buckwheat meal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2¼c ₱ ₱ for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand. The market was not as active as a general thing, holders being anxious to realize. We quote upland prairie $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $10 00@17 00; No. 2 $14 00@15 00. Sales of loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in better supply, the receipts for some time steadily increasing. Prices remain steady, with sales to a fair extent, as follows: Choice sound lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; mixed lots ranged from $2 00@3 50, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the markets. We note sales in a regular way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The demand continues quite active. Prices are steady. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 per bushel; jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow, the demand for buyers in this line being nearly over. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 per cwt.

BUTTER—As we have had occasion to remark on a previous occasion, for choice roll for table there was an active market with plenty of buyers, whilst for medium and common grades there were plenty of sellers and but few buyers. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy 31@32c; common grades have no fixed value, ranging from 15@20c per ₱.

CIDER—The demand is quite sluggish, the market is full and prices are rather lower. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market is strong under the influence of a scarcity of stock. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade at former quotations. Receipts are unimportant and the stock is light. We quote for the common New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a quiet market at unchanged rates. Apples—Prime bright quarters 10@10½c; sliced, 10@10½c. Peaches—Halves 19@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There has been a falling off in receipts. The market was stronger, buyers being well pleased with the situation. We quote fresh from first hands at 20c, from store the usual advance was obtained.

HORS—There is some improvement in the market for hops although it still continues very quiet. The tone is stronger and some business has been done at better prices. We quote prime 15@16c; choice 14@15c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Pea nuts are in fair request, the receipts of prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 @1 10 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 8@9c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market was dull. The supply exceeds the demand, holders being anxious to realize. We quote from first hands at 35@38c per bushel and from store at the usual advance.

POULTRY—There was a fair business at rather firmer prices. We quote dressed chickens at 14@15c per ₱; turkeys 12@13c; geese nominally at 8@9c ₱ pound; live chickens by the coop 55@60c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $8 00@9 00; timothy $2 00@2 75 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2) at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The business we have before noted continues. Holders are generally well pleased with the situation. The receipts for the season have been liberal. Lard is held firmly, looking toward a further advance. The rates were as follows:

BACON—There was a steady feeling at former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13c; clear sides 13¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in good demand at 14@c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were in active demand and steadily advanced, being quotable at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $4 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12¾c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 13¼c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13¾c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 13¼c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 13¾c ₱ ₱; in kegs 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb caddies 16¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 16¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 17c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 17c ₱ ₱; in 6-lb pails 16¾c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra strained at $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, 65@70c. No. 1 winter strained, 90c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $23 00 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—Offerings continue very light; and prices are firmer at 9@9¼c per ₱.

TALLOW—We quote hards, city rendered, 9½@10c per ₱; country do 8½@9c per ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for county-cured hams at steady values. We quote hams at 11¾@13c per ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8c. Citron 25c. Prunes 7¼@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs in drums 13c; do bags 10c. Macaroni 15@16c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred. Oranges $4 00 per box.

Groceries.

Trade continues steady for the leading lines of groceries, and values are quotably unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	9⅝c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¼c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel.	9¼@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Yellow C	8¾c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¼c
Rio, in papers	26@27 c	Crushed	11¼c
23 grades do	24½@25 c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24½@25c	Granulated	10¼c
Java, in papers	33¾c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Prime do	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	85@1 00	Choice fair do	9¼c
Gunpowder	85@1 00	Fancy do	9½c
Imperial	50@90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40@60	Strictly ch. N. O	50@60c
Oolong	40@55	Prime	38c
Fancy	1 00	Good	30c
Souchong	60@75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	6¼@7½c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	8c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¼c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carl'a	7¼@8 c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	6¾ c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6 c	Nutmegs	85 c
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c	White bath best, ₱ box	6 75
Candles.		St. Patrick do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	6 50
Adamantine	13½c	German mottled do	4 50
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		*Stg Twist*	43@50c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	50@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Plug	40@45c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Western leaf—fillers	9@12c
Louisville Cav	62@70c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	12@25c
Virginia Navy	50@58c	Ohio seed fillers	9@13c
Virginia Tens	53@55c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	50@70c
Virginia Cav	53@55c	Conn. fillers	12@16c
Double Thick	60@63c	Havana wrap'rs	$2 25@3 50
Flounders	60@75c	Havana fillers	80c@$1 25
Bright pounds	65@70c	*Cigars*	
Black Quarters	53@58c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Rough & Ready	62@65c	Connecticut	22@ 30
Fine Cut plugs	70@85c	Seed & Havana	30@ 38
Fine Cut	55@90c	Havana	60@150
Cut and Dry	35@45c		
Scotch Snuff	45@75c		
Black Snuff	60@85c		

SAWYAN GOOD—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb blueberries	2 00
2 lb pine apple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	3 00	2 lb red cherries	2 00
2 lb Raspberries	2 75	2 lb gooseberries	1 50
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	3 00
2 lb Lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	2 00
2 lb string beans	1 80	2 lb damson plums	2 50
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	2 25	3 lb peaches	2 25
3 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 60

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$24 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	23 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, bl bbls	5 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd halibut, ₱ lb	1 75
No. 2 do	22 00	Lake trout & George's codfish, ₱ ₱	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 3 do	16 00	Halibut do	14½c
Large No. 3 do	11 50	No. 1 herring, ₱ 100	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Petroleum.

March 2—The market opened this morning with a very quiet but steady feeling. The opening figures were for Conduit and United $2 05 bid and $2 06¼ asked; Union ruled 2¼c lower. These figures were maintained without any material change during the whole day. For the past few days very little disposition has been manifested on the part of speculators to either buy or sell. The conviction, however, seems to be gaining ground that the production cannot be materially increased, and in consequence the larger holder of stocks are daily gaining firmer confidence in a large advance during the summer. It has become quite noteworthy of late that stocks that were precariously held by weak holders and speculators six months ago are now gravitating into strong and conservative hands. The demand for shipment to-day was moderately active at 6 @ 7c. The seaboard markets also reported quiet and steady but without advance.

COLUMBIA CONDUIT COMPANY'S RECEIPTS.

February, 1876	79,278.57
Deliveries, same time	62,148.00

REFINED—The market was a quiet one. Buyers and sellers manifest but little inclination. We quote nominally 19¼@19½c on cars. At New York, refined was quiet with but little doing. There were offers to sell at 14¾—a decline. At Philadelphia the market was very quiet. Standard white quoted at 13¾@14c. At Baltimore refined is held at 14c. No sales were reported.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 2.—The *Courier* says: Market very quiet and sales were limited and varying about, 1½c. From the opening to the close. There was decided improvement, however in the tone of the market, at the close over that of previous days and holders were firm. United opened at $2 05¾, and closed at $2 07¾. Conduit closed at $2 05; Union $2 01¾@2 05¾; Pennsylvania transportation, river division $1 92½@1 93¾ and shipment and Upper road $2 17¾. Total sales 35,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, March 2.—The *Derrick* says: United at will opened at closing quotations of the previous day, $2 06¾, at which a few sales were made. The market then advanced a trifle, and a few transactions were made at $2 07¾; this price was bid for some time and $2 08¾ asked; but before night the buyers again became weak in the forenoon, and the market reacted and the highest point of the day was reached at three o'clock, when $2 08¾ was bid, and $2 08¾ was paid for one or two small lots at the close. Shipment $2 17¼@2 22½. The total sales and shipments were 45,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 2, closing 1.—Market slightly easier and prices are quoted with a very limited demand from all sources. Sales 1,000 bbls crude in bulk late yesterday at 8¾c; 1,000 do, 8¾c; 5,000 bbls refined, for Philadelphia, delivery, 14c. Crude in bulk is quoted 8¾@9c, and 11¾@11¾c in shipping order; refined 14@14½c for Western orders. At Baltimore refined rules at 14c; at Philadelphia 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾@14c; crude 8¾@9c; cases 18¾@19c; naptha 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum easy; crude in barrels 11c; bulk 12½@12¾c.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Petroleum nominal; crude 8½c; refined 14½c.

LONDON, March 2.—Refined petroleum 10@10½d; spirits do 8¼@9d.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11¾c; prime white State test 12½c, in car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 1, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	1,431
J Bushnell	Warden Mill Works	1,431
N W Stevenson	Central Oil Co	1,588
J Bushnell	Fairview Oil Co	83
Total		5,490

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 1, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	678
Brilliant O W	Warden, F & Co	810
Total		1,488

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.			
Acetic	12 @	18	
Citric	1 05 @	1 10	
Sulphuric	17 @	20	
Tartaric	54 @	59	
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @	2 35	
Aloes.			
Cape	16 @	20	
Socotri	50 @	60	
Am Carb	20 @	22	
Arrow root	45 @	50	
Annotta	50 @	60	
Ashes.			
Soda	4 @	5	
Bal Copaiba	40 @	45	
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @	4 00	
Bark.			
Cassia	32 @	35	
Cinch red	1 20 @	1 30	
" pale	1 20 @	1 30	
" com'n	90 @	1 00	
Block Tin.			
American	4 @	6	
East India	12 @	14	
German	6 @	8	
Bismuth	@	1 90	
Blue vitr	11 @	12	
Borax refd	14 @	16	
Brim stone	5 @	6	
Flor sul	5 @	6	
Camphor	@	1 25	
English	@	2 25	
Cam'p Mon	@	1 30	
Canthar's	1 75 @	1 85	
Chamomile	@	30	
Roman	@	40	
Chlorof'm	1 00 @	1 15	
Cloves	35 @	55	
Cochineal	40 @	45	
Cod liv oil	1 00 @	1 75	
Copperas	2 @	3	
Corks	50 @	75	
Cubebs	15 @	25	
Cudbear	25 @	30	
Emery Emb	10 @	12	
Ep Salt	2 @	3	
Sulph	2 @	3	
Ext Log	12 @	14	
Fl Cal'sh	38 @	45	
Italian	25 @	30	
Gelatine	@	60	
Fustic	3 @	4	
Galls Aleppo	@	30	
Gum Arabic stock	20 @	30	
" White p	40 @	50	
Myrrh	45 @	50	
Shellac	60 @	70	
Sarsaparilla	50 @	60	
Flake	90 @	1 00	
Indigo	@	1 00	
Indigo Madr	1 00 @	1 10	
Span'sh	1 10 @	1 25	
Iodine resub	4 75 @	5 00	
Jalap Rt	25 @	30	
Logwood	2¾ @	3	
Mace	1 45 @	1 55	
Madder	13 @	17	
Magcal	80 @	1 00	
Carb	@	35	
Sulph	@	4	
Morph sul	3 40 @	4 60	
Nux Vom	1 35 @	1 38	
Oils.			
Anise	2 50 @	2 70	
Bergamot	2 25 @	2 50	
Castor	12 @	17	
Cassia	2 @	2 25	
Cloves	4 00 @	4 50	
Cod liv	1 @	1 50	
Lemon	1 50 @	4 75	
Linseed, raw	65 @	70	
" boil'd	68 @	73	
Olive	1 75 @	2 00	
" gurtz	2 25 @	3 00	
Origan	50 @	80	
Peppermint	2 50 @	3 00	
Rosemary	1 00 @	1 50	
Sassafras	50 @

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 2, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.205	20	67	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.284	28	57	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.428	21	81	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.306 Highest thermom....29
Mean thermom..... 22.5 Lowest thermom....19
Rainfall..... .03

Gold! Gold!
GOLD SOAP,
Retailed at six cents.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWf

Didn't Get Her Coffin.

Mary Wilbelby, who attempted to commit suicide after ordering a coffin at Devore's, on Grant street, left twenty dollars at the establishment, which is held subject to her order. It appears the woman was drunk when she ordered the coffin, and but little attention was paid to her. No coffin was taken to her house.

Making Glass with Gas.

The *Manufacturer* says: Messrs. Adams & Co. commenced making glass by their new gas process, on Monday of this week. They now run one ten pot furnace with gas, the gas being supplied mixed with air direct from the generators at about 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is raised to 3,000 or 3,200 degrees. It is claimed to effect a saving of fifty per cent. in fuel, as only slack is used, costing two cents per bushel delivered, while the capacity of the ten pots is said to be increased thirty per cent.

Death of Charles B. Wilson.

Charles B. Wilson, son of John T. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Walker & Co., died on Wednesday, after a brief illness, at the residence of his parents, on Lincoln avenue, East End. The deceased was a most excellent and exemplary young men, and had entered upon life with every prospect of attaining success in business and high social position. He was only twenty years of age, and his early demise has filled many hearts with sorrow. His illness began with a severe cold, which terminated in a form of typhoid fever. The funeral will take place at one o'clock this afternoon.

Supper and Social.

The supper and social last evening at the Fourth avenue Baptist church was one of the most enjoyable events of the kind that has occurred this season. There was a large attendance, and the supper was excellent. There will be another similar season of enjoyment at the church this evening. The supper is given by the lady members of the congregation for the benefit of the church—a commendable enjoyment, deserving liberal patronage. The lady managers of the affair are entitled to the highest praise for the excellent manner in which they have performed their work.

The New Gas Fuel Project.

The Butler *Citizen* says: Messrs. Kirk & Diliworth have sold the greater part of their interest in the big gas wells in this county, to prominent Pittsburgh manufacturers, who will commence digging trenches and laying pipes from the wells to the city as soon as the weather permits. The line will be over thirty miles long and will consist of pipes six, eight and ten inches in diameter; the one-third of the line consisting of six inch pipe, being nearest the wells, and the ten inch next to the city, which arrangement, it is said, will reduce the friction to fourteen per cent., whereas with the Lawrenceville line it is fifty per cent. The estimated cost of the new line is $500,000.

Incendiary Fire.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, the track watchman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Hawkins station, discovered flames issuing from the dwelling house of Mrs. Tassey, near the station. Mrs. Tassey had left home Wednesday and there was no person in the house. The watchman aroused persons residing in the immediate neighborhood, but by the time they reached the fire the house was enveloped in flames, and the building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss, it is estimated, will reach about $2,500, and is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been the work of incendiary.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

15 shares Diamond National Bank.
10 shares German National Bank of Pittsburgh.
10 shares German Insurance Company.
10 shares Peoples Insurance Company.
25 shares Teutonia Insurance Company.
25 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
12 shares People's National Bank.
20 shares National Bank of Commerce.
10 shares Iron City National Bank.
20 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
$1,000 bond Turtle Creek Division, Connellsville Railroad.
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Portrait of Bishop Simpson.

Justice has at last been done towards the Bishop. Of the numerous pictures taken there has lacked that peculiar charm in his countenance, while speaking in the pulpit, or in social conversation. The artist represents the Bishop, when full of thought and admiration, and is about to open his bust. It presents him, too, in the most robust health as he is now. Bishop Simpson's Episcopal colleagues are right in pronouncing it the best picture taken of him. Mr. D. F. Brown is the designer, and Mr. James Bannister the engraver. The portraits is printed on best plate paper, 22x28 inches, and sold at the following prices, viz: $1; India, $2; India proof prints, $3. It is published by Nelson & Phillips, 805 Broadway, New York, to whom orders may be sent. The numerous friends of the Bishop should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a speaking likeness of him by ordering copies at once.

St. Denis Hotel.

Visitors to New York will be surprised to see the wonderful changes wrought inside and outside in the old aristocratic "St. Denis Hotel," corner Broadway and Eleventh street. The entire structure has been remodeled and beautified, and combines all the best features of a hotel on the European plan, under the name of the "St. Denis Hotel and Restaurant, Dining Saloons." The rooms are models of excellence for comfort, and the table comforts are first class and served in elegant style. There is quiet throughout the house which families and business men will appreciate, and, being located almost opposite Stewart's Marble Retail Stores, it is in the very centre of the attractive spots of that great city. The proprietors, Messrs. E. A. Gilson and Wm. Taylor, supervise in person, are high toned and gentlemanly, and guests will not find the accommodations frequently felt at some of the so-called first-class hotels.

Police Matters.

The Police Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair.

The report of business transacted at the Mayor's office during February was presented as already published.

A communication was also received from the Mayor giving the names of patrolmen dismissed from the force. Received and filed.

The Mayor announced his appointments to the sub-list, and the following gentlemen being present were confirmed: Hugh McDiarmid, Lewis Roll, Richard Band, David Evans.

The roll for February, amounting to $15,412 64, was approved.

The question of allowing the full month's pay to Lieutenant George Johnson and Nicholas Sickley, both of whom were injured while on duty, was referred to the sub-Committee on Claims.

The special pay roll for February, amounting to $235 01, was approved.

Adjourned.

Imprisonment for Non-Payment of Taxes.

Under an old act of Assembly, tax collectors are authorized to commit to jail persons who "neglect or refuse" to pay their taxes, and keep them there until the amount due, with the costs, is paid or or secured to be paid. This is done after a levy and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, in case the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to meet the debt. This is a law that has its use. Under it, persons who have money, and refuse to pay, can be forced to settle; but they ought to do it. But it was never intended to be made an instrument of oppression, as it undoubtedly becomes, where a collector commits a citizen who is unable to pay his taxes. There are two such persons now in the county jail, and we are glad to learn that the County Commissioners not only disapprove of such commitments, but are ready to exonerate all taxes (except water rents) where the parties are too poor to pay. Collectors should be careful how they deal with this unfortunate class.

Gold! Gold!
GOLD SOAP,
Retailed at six cents.

PILLOW'S TROUBLES.

His Bankruptcy—A Pittsburgh Coal Firm the Principal Creditors.

Inasmuch as the heaviest claims against the ex-rebel General Gideon J. Pillow, of Memphis, are held by a Pittsburgh coal firm, and as much interest is felt in the case here, it will not be out of place to transfer to our columns the statement made by the doughty warrior as to his financial troubles. In a late interview with a reporter of the Memphis *Avalanche*, General Pillow said:

I was appointed in May, 1861, the senior Major General of the Army of Tennessee, fixed by law at 55,000 men. This appointment was made by the Governor of Tennessee, and was confirmed by both branches of the Legislature of the State. I was commissioned accordingly on the 6th of May, 1861. My headquarters were established at Memphis, the great strategic point of the Confederacy.

The State had expended its arms in the Mexican war. No others had been issued to it by the General Government. When the late civil war was imminent, to an application for the arms due the State, President Lincoln pertinently asked the Governor, "What does Tennessee want with arms now?" When the civil war commenced, Tennessee was without arms, and without munitions of any description. These had to be provided. I had established (and had in operation in Memphis) canon foundries, a factory to manufacture and alter guns and to fabricate sabres. Without large amounts of coal these foundries and factories could not be kept in operation. There was but one lot of coal of any considerable quantity in Memphis. That belonged to Riddle, Coleman & Co., of Pittsburgh. Their agents were selling this coal to the citizens of Memphis, and to the Quartermaster and Ordinance Departments of my army, and to my blacksmith shops, and to all steamboats then navigating the Mississippi river. Having had the coal to supply the wants of the army paid for as long as I could command any money, and seeing the supply would soon be exhausted by the general consumption, on the 20th day of May, 1861. I ordered the coal of this firm, seized as the property of public enemies of the State. The Federal Government had previously seized, at Cairo, the steamer Wilman, loaded with arms and munitions of war, belonging to Tennessee. This seizure of Tennessee property was the recognition of the State as a belligerent. My judgment was justified by the laws of nations, as practiced by all belligerents. Tennessee had, by the action of its Legislature, declared itself absolved from all obligations to the Federal Union, under the Constitution. It had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States Government, and had placed its army and all its resources at the disposition of that Government. Its army had to be rapidly organized, armed and equipped. This was being done with great energy and rapidity. The whole population of the State was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm. The whole State was, as it were, a military encampment. The great want was arms. At the time of this seizure I had not less than 25,000 men in camps of instruction—the larger portion of whom were unarmed.

After the seizure of this coal, it was reported to me by H. B. Packer, the agent of Riddle, Coleman & Co., that he had purchased all the coal of his principals, and he exhibited to me telegrams showing that fact, and said that he was a citizen of Memphis, and was in sympathy with the South; and, upon his application, I ordered the coal released to him. That was done. After the restoration of the coal to H. B. Packer, he returned and said that Messrs. Riddle, Coleman & Co. denied that they sold him the coal, and said that the telegrams were intended as a "blind to the military authorities" here, and was not a bona fide sale, and to avoid compromising himself he turned the coal back to me. He also reported several thousand dollars of money as the proceeds of the coal he had in the meantime sold. I ordered this money paid into the Treasury of Tennessee, which was done, and it is there now; and I ordered my Quartermaster (Peters) to pay the coal bill (the coal has been all afterward to be accounted for by the State.

The proof in the cause (which was tried in 1870) showed that every bushel of coal and all the other articles seized were applied to military purposes in the defense of Tennessee. The order of the Quartermaster (Peters) embraced other properties of Riddle, Coleman & Co., besides this coal, but then I to-day believe I ordered anything seized but the coal.

In 1867 I was sued in the Circuit Court of the United States sitting at Memphis for this coal and other articles seized. The plaintiffs claimed damages to the amount of $125,000. At the trial of the cause in 1870 the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $38,500 damages. A new trial was granted.

To the action I plead the special plea of belligerents. In the progress of the cause Judge Swain, of the Supreme Court, Judge Emmons, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Trigg, of the District Court of the United States, were all that ever sat. I was a belligerent was bad, and denied to me the rights of a belligerent.

I have applied to the Legislature of Tennessee to relieve me from this sum, either by paying the plaintiffs' claim or by assuming the defense of the suit. The Legislature took no action upon my petition, and I have made a like appeal from the Governors Brown and Porter. The two Governors of Tennessee treated me with courtesy, manifested some sympathy, but proposed no action in my behalf.

Being thus abandoned by the State, whose commission I bore and whom I served with so much zeal and fidelity, and being without means, while laying so large a sum for the State, I must submit to the judgment of the courts of the country and take my fate. My once large estate was swept away by the war, and I am left at my advanced age without means of support other than the earnings of my professional labors.

Sued under such circumstances, and fifteen years after the events, when the whole nation is anxious to draw the veil of oblivion over the bloody history of the past, I am pursued by an unrelenting purpose of these plaintiffs. Step by step they track me up, and hound after me as their victim, and are determined, with the aid of harsh rulings of the courts, to take judgments against me for these whole claims, including the money paid into the Treasury by my orders. They know that Tennessee gets the benefits of all they lose. They have been urged to sue the State, but this they have not attempted except for the money paid into the Treasury. But even this the State will not pay.

The court has announced from the bench its purpose to take up the case against me on the 21st of this month and dispose of it at that time. Being denied the rights of a belligerent under the laws of nations I have no defense. A judgment must be rendered against me ranging from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. This I and I am not able to pay. My own ante-war debts have all been settled except one, and that is not large. My late debts I could pay without serious inconvenience. I do not go into bankruptcy to avoid even these debts, but as I cannot pay that and all my other debts, I have no alternative left, but bow my head in humility and give up all I have that my creditors may distribute it and the plaintiffs in these suits will get their *pro rata*.

I had served the Government of the United States throughout the Mexican war, and not without success and with some reputation.

For taking up arms against the National Government the penalty was the loss of an estate largely over two millions of dollars. For serving Tennessee I am abandoned to those who were her enemies, and now after fifteen years after the event and eleven after peace, when the whole nation is anxious to draw the vail of oblivion over the bloody history of the past, I am forced to become a bankrupt.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSTON.

His Condition Critical—Rearrest of His Assailants.

Lieutenant Johnston, who was assaulted and beaten Sunday night by James and William E. Lee, proprietors of a den in Philo Hall, was reported yesterday as in a precarious condition. He was delirious all night, and yesterday morning it was discovered that erysipelas had set in. The physicians in attendance upon the wounded officer have but slight hope of his recovery. The Lees, who had been released on $2,000 bail, were rearrested yesterday afternoon, and are now confined in the Central station. They will be held in durance to await the result of Johnston's injuries.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Heinrich and Hettie," with Baker and Farron in the leading characters, delighted a large crowd at the Opera House, last night. The play is full of fun, while there are many interesting scenes and situations. The members of the stock company also give great pleasure by their efforts. The play will be presented this evening for the benefit of Messrs. Baker and Farron. They should be well patronized.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Life on the Border," as now given at this theater by Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and their company, is witnessed with pleasure by large audiences. While their play is sensational, it is not extremely so, and gives a faithful representation of border life and manners. Mlle. Morlacchi's specialties, and the female minstrel scene being fresh and sparkling. It will be repeated to-night.

Harrigan and Hart.

Harrigan and Hart's combination, the best now traveling, will give three evening performances, beginning on Monday, and a Wednesday matinee, at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater, next week. They are too well known here to need more than a mere announcement to secure full houses.

Blind Tom.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evening next, at Library Hall, Blind Tom, the wonderful pianist and mimic, will give entertainments. They will be well worth attending.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Officers—That Thousand Dollar Warrant, &c., &c.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Kincaid in the chair.

CITY HOME REPORTS.

Superintendent Bullock, of the City Home, presented his report for the month of February as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates, February 1	234	143	376
Arrivals in February	27	16	43
Total	261	158	419
Discharged	10	21	31
Elopements	2	2	4
Deaths	4	1	5
Inmates at present	245	134	379

Tramps were accommodated with 705 lodgings and 1,410 meals.

REPORTS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George Purviance, physician of the First district, reported 131 visits during the month and 72 office patients.

Dr. A. E. McCandless, physician of the Second district, reported 169 visits and 24 office patients during the month.

Dr. N. V. Chessrown, of the South Side district reported, 73 visits and 64 office patients.

Dr. A. D. Brewster, physician at the City Home, reported 42 patients in the hospital of the Home on February 29, 35 of whom were received during the month. There were two births during the month and five deaths. Hugh Quinn, 48 years; Max. Stein, 32 years, and Mary Silvers, 76 years, and two children are the names on the mortality list.

The bonds of the Duquesne Bank, Superintendent Bullock and Assistant Secretary Todd were presented and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, W. W. Nisbet was appointed druggist for the Allentown district.

Mr. Jones reported that a woman has been receiving relief from this city for several years, and is a resident of Allegheny City. She was sent to this city by the Allegheny authorities, who claim that her residence is in this city because her husband is an inmate of the Pittsburgh Home. The matter was referred to the Solicitor.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, attorney for the Allen Cordell estate, appeared before the Board, in company with the administrator, to claim the payment of a warrant for $1,000, drawn in favor of Mr. Cordell.

MATRON HENDRICKSON.

Superintendent Bullock reported that Mrs. Hendrickson, matron at the Home, had presented her resignation to him, and he had accepted it and appointed Mrs. Kearnes, formerly assistant matron, in her place and his wife assistant matron.

An explanation was made that the resignation was forced from the matron, as the latter alleges. The Superintendent has the privilege of employing the matron, but on account of the allegation the matter was referred to a sub-committee for examination.

A question of Mr. Boggs that the Board build a residence on the farm for the use of the farmer and engineer was referred to a sub-committee.

James S. Kuhn, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor to the Board.

THAT ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR WARRANT.

Mr. Schaeffer said that the minutes of the special meeting held a few days ago showed that the Board had voted to allow the heirs of the late George Fortune the sum of $1,000, the amount claimed to be due him from the transaction with the late Allen Cordell, formerly clerk to the Board of Health. This is the matter referred to above. The claim has been fully explained in these columns at length, but a brief statement will not be out of place here. When the Board of Guardians borrowed $1,000 from the Board of Health in 1868, and subsequently Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Guardians, paid the money to Allen Cordell, clerk of the Board of Health, out of his private funds, and never collected the amount from the Guardians nor notified them it was due him until within a few months ago. The matter was investigated at some length, and the Solicitor of the Guardians recommended that the Board take no action, and if the heirs of Mr. Fortune or Mr. Cordell desired the amount let them institute suit.

Thus the matter rested for some months, but on the death of Mr. Fortune a special meeting of the Board was held to pass resolutions of condolence, and it seems a motion made by General Sweitzer to pay over the amount, $1,000, to the heirs of Mr. Fortune was carried by a vote of 5 to 4 against, and the warrant was turned over to the executors of the deceased. No report was made of this transaction, although the other business of the meeting was given to the reporters.

Mr. Schafer claimed that the action was illegal in having been taken at a special meeting, and entered his protest against the payment of the amount. Considerable discussion followed, during which some personal charges were made.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, the Brownsville distiller, still occupies the attention of the court. The testimony for the Government closed, after which the defense was opened. There are a large number of witnesses to be called, and the case will run into next week.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Isadore Coblenz, bankrupt, this city. Register's report presented and approved. Assignee ordered to execute a quit-claim deed for certain interests.

M. S. O'Donnell, bankrupt, of Luzerne county; on petition presented, order made for examination of said bankrupt before Register Willard, on the 28th. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Allegheny. Injunction granted against certain execution creditors.

James Gilleland, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition, order made for a meeting of creditors on the 16th inst.

Henry M. Kino, bankrupt, Butler county. On petition order made allowing the claim of C. Barthold.

Frank Trondle, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report on the composition meeting presented and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 8th inst.

Jefferson T. Lee, Clarion county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

J. C. Stroup, of this city, filed a similar petition. Referred to Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The argument list is still under consideration.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

August Schmidt vs. Gertrude Schmidt, a libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

William Andrews vs. George Warren, previously reported. On trial before Judge White.

W. A. Campbell vs. The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway Company, previously reported. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The motion for a new trial in the case of William Green, colored, convicted of the murder of his half-brother, Samuel Marshall, was argued yesterday. When the case was called, District Attorney Montooth presented an affidavit made by Wm McCleary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, in which he stated that since the trial the indictment upon which the prisoner was convicted had been lost. The jury returned the indictment to the clerk, but it was missing. The Commonwealth then presented to the Court what purported to be a correct copy of the indictment, and undertook to show that it was accurate in every particular. Several court officers were called and sworn, whose testimony was designed to establish the point claimed by the Commonwealth. Assistant District Attorney Hunter, explained how he had drawn the original indictment, how in preparing this copy, he had followed the facts contained in the information, and complied with the provisions of the statute as to form.

The counsel for the defense claimed that the place of the indictment could not be supplied, and that proceedings would have to be commenced anew; while the Commonwealth, of course, insisted that it could. The Court gave no decision on the point, but held the question under consideration.

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A Bold Thief—A Titusville Servant Girl Bucked and Gagged by a Burglar.

Wednesday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a servant girl at Mr. ——— residence, corner of Washington and Sproat streets, was startled by a man entering the kitchen door, where she was ironing. The family were at church, and the girl, not reassured by the manner or appearance of the stranger, attempted to leave the room, but was forcibly detained by him who was evidently bent on carrying out some evil purpose, forcing at once to buck and gag the girl in the most approved style. The girl, overcome by fright, fainted away, and was found lying on the floor insensible when the family returned. All she could tell or remember is stated above. Upon investigation nothing about the premises was found disturbed. The police were at once notified of the affair, and are on the track of the "footpad." It is supposed that he was a burglar, he becoming alarmed decamped without stealing any valuables. Since the cold weather the town is infested with "turnpike sailors," many of whom are thoroughbreds and capable of committing crime. Householders should be on their guard—ready to receive them in style when they call.—*Titusville Herald, March 2.*

WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP'S FALL.

Damning Testimony Before a House Committee.

A Bribe of Twenty Thousand Dollars Taken from a Post Trader.

The Effects of an Ambition to Shine in Society.

Terrible Example of Extravagance and Ruin.

Belknap's Resignation Tendered and Accepted.

He and His Wife Prostrated by the Revelations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.
Downfall of Secretary Belknap.

The sole topic of conversation in all circles to-day, is the astounding developments made concerning Secretary Belknap. Rumors that he would be presented to the House for impeachment were flying around town early this morning, but not much confidence was placed in them, until it was definitely ascertained that he had tendered his resignation and that it had been accepted. The particulars of the affair were not known till later this afternoon, and the feeling of regret is general that one holding such a high position should have fallen into such disgrace. It is understood that the main cause of the fall of General Belknap was the fatal temptation to cut a figure in Washington society beyond his means. His present wife was the sister of his former wife, and, like her, is a woman of cultivation and beauty, and ambitious to be a leader of society. She has always been regarded as the best-dressed woman in Washington, ordering her wardrobe from Paris, every article being of the most expensive material and made in the most elaborate manner. General Belknap has no means whatever beyond his salary, although the style of living of himself and wife calls for much more than that amount. Those who have been his friends are astounded at what he has done—none more so than the President, who had put every confidence in him. When the President accepted his resignation this morning, he had no idea that the affair was as bad as it has since proved to be. Leading Republican members of Congress say that if he is guilty as charged, he should be punished to the full extent of the law. General Belknap has been called on by a number of parties to-night. He declines to make any public statement in reference to the charges against him, until he can do so before the Senate in an official form. Both he and Mrs. Belknap are terribly prostrated.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, who voted against the ratification of the Hawaiian Treaty, have prepared a report expressing their views. They say they are opposed to any policy looking to the acquisition of the Hawaiian group of islands, that the present treaty is better than the new one and that the new treaty places in an improper manner the interests of the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Pay of Congressmen.

Senator Cameron states that when the Legislative Appropriation bill comes before the Senate, he shall move to put the compensation of members of Congress at eight dollars per day, the rate which prevailed before the war. He thinks this will be amply sufficient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.
LUCKEY TRANSFERRED TO THE INTERIOR.

Levi P. Luckey has resigned as Private Secretary to the President, as the latter desired to continue his son Ulysses in his office. Mr. Luckey has accepted a responsible position in the Department of the Interior.

DISGRACE AND RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The report that Mr. Marsh, of New York, testified yesterday before a Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he paid Secretary Belknap $10,000 for a post tradership, and $6,000 yearly since, and that the Secretary did not deny the truth of the charge, became generally known this morning, causing much surprise and excitement in official and other circles. Inquiries were made in all quarters to ascertain the precise facts in the premises, which resulted in the general belief that the reported testimony was entitled to credence, and this belief was further strengthened by the fact that about ten this morning Secretary Belknap had an interview with the President, in company with Secretaries Bristow and Chandler and Attorney General Devens, of Vermont, the subject discussed involving the resignation of Secretary Belknap. The latter left the Executive Mansion with Secretary Chandler.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Secretary Belknap handed a letter to the President, tendering his resignation, and asking that it be accepted without delay, as that is where the White House that the resignation was promptly accepted, but the exact language of the President's reply has not yet been obtained. Belknap has remained at his private residence to-day, not having visited the War Department. He says there are many complications to be explained to the committee, and that he has therefore requested to be allowed to make a statement before it.

The discovery of this circumstance in General Belknap's administration of the War Department, occasions the most intense surprise, and Cabinet officers and officials of all grades declare their absolute astonishment. The entire events of the past to-day there has been considerable talk regarding the subject of the impeachment of the ex-Secretary for the offense, and opinions have been divided, even among the Cabinet officers and others, as to whether a trial can be had after the offending official is out of office. The preponderance of opinion, however, is that it can be. The Attorney General said, in conversation upon the matter, that he was not prepared to give an opinion, though it has not been officially asked for, unless after an examination.

Several friends of Belknap called upon him to-day, but he had nothing to say, excepting, as has been here mentioned, that he desired to make a statement before the committee. There are already rumors as to the appointment of a successor, but nothing is said about it at the White House. It is also rumored this afternoon that the President is inclined to withdraw his acceptance of the resignation to await an investigation of the charges against Belknap.

SECRETARY ROBESON APPOINTED ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.

The President to-day appointed Secretary Robeson Acting Sec